

## **GENDER RESPONSIVENESS IN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION PROGRAM IN BANDUNG CITY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS 5-BASED DP3A**

**Muhammad Naufal Suryaatmaja<sup>\*</sup>, Dinda Ayu Indraswuri, Huri Putri Doliانشi, Iyep Saefulrahman**

Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Padjadjaran  
Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang No. 21, Cikeruh, Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, Jawa Barat, 45363, Indonesia  
Email: [msuryaatmaja1@gmail.com](mailto:msuryaatmaja1@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

Violence against women remains a priority issue in the context of local government and is one of the indicators for achieving SDGs 5. The Bandung City Government, through the DP3A (Regional Development Planning Agency), implements the Prevention of Violence Against Women Program to strengthen efforts to protect and fulfill women's rights. This study aims to analyze the implementation of this program by assessing the level of gender responsiveness in the policy process and its implementation. The research approach uses a qualitative descriptive-evaluative method through interviews and a review of official documents such as the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), program reports, and data on gender-based violence. The analytical framework uses David Easton's policy system model and the Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) perspective. Initial results indicate that the policy has a strong regulatory basis and is aligned with the mandate of SDGs 5. However, its implementation still faces challenges such as limited gender-responsive budgets, cross-sectoral coordination, and the use of gender-disaggregated data. These findings indicate a gap between policy formulation and implementation, necessitating the strengthening of more gender-responsive service design.

**Keywords:** Gender Responsiveness, Policy Implementation, DP3A, Violence Against Women, SDGs 5

### **INTRODUCTION**

Violence against women is a form of human rights violation rooted in unequal power relations and unequal social structures. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) notes in its annual report that gender-based violence remains highly prevalent and widespread in various forms, including physical, sexual, and psychological. Globally, UN Women asserts that violence against women is a major obstacle to achieving gender equality and threatens the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5.2, which aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. Therefore, this issue is not only a moral issue, but also a development mandate and public governance issue.

At the national level, the government's commitment is realized through various policy instruments, such as Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming and policies on women's protection services based on local governments. However, as noted in various gender policy studies, the existence of regulations does not automatically result in gender-responsive implementation practices. Challenges such as cross-agency coordination, limited budgets, inadequate capacity of facilitators, and cultural resistance often pose structural barriers to equitable services for women. This context is particularly evident in the city of Bandung. Data on violence services shows a persistently high and fluctuating trend in cases.

In 2018, 228 victims of violence against women were recorded, increasing to 419 cases in 2019, before returning to 417 cases in 2024. Most perpetrators were individuals with close relationships with the victims, such as partners, husbands, or family members. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of cases shows that several sub-districts, such as Kiaracandong, Batununggal, and Cibeunying Kidul, consistently recorded higher rates than other areas, indicating unequal risk and access to protection. Given these conditions, an important question arises: have the programs for preventing violence against women implemented by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A) been implemented in a gender-responsive manner, or are they still administrative and symbolic? This question is crucial because gender responsiveness is not merely about the existence of programs, but rather how policies, services, and mechanisms of the protection ecosystem are able to address the needs of victims and address the structural roots of violence.

Taking into account empirical urgency and national and global policy mandates, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City through David Easton's policy system model framework and a Gender Mainstreaming (GM) perspective. This analysis is expected to provide an overview of the effectiveness of policy implementation, institutional challenges, and the extent to which the program contributes to the achievement of SDGs 5 at the local government level.

This literature review positions gender as a social construct that shapes roles, expectations, and power relations between gender groups. Lorber (1994) views gender as a social institution that regulates the position of men, women, and other gender groups through cultural norms and practices, while UN Women (2023) emphasizes the need to map access, control, participation, and benefits across gender categories. In the context of gender-based violence, women are the most vulnerable group not because of individual factors, but due to structural inequalities within the gender system. Violence against women is understood as an extreme manifestation of this inequality, as explained in the UN Declaration (1993), which encompasses physical, sexual, psychological, and economic dimensions, and the WHO (2021) perspective, which emphasizes its nature as a socio-structural phenomenon. To assess the government's response, David Easton's systems model is used because it maps the policy process from community input, institutional processing, to output, outcome, and feedback. This model is relevant to the issue of gender-based violence, which is influenced by social and institutional dynamics, allowing policy responsiveness to be evaluated based on its alignment with environmental demands and feedback.

Furthermore, gender mainstreaming (PUG) is an important framework in analyzing policies because it aims to integrate gender perspectives across all stages of development

through supporting institutions, disaggregated data, gender analysis, community participation, and gender-responsive budgeting, as stipulated in Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 and explained by Bappenas (2019). To deepen the analysis, the feminist governance perspective, specifically the concept of gendered organizations from Acker (1990), shows that bureaucracy often reproduces masculine biases that influence policy implementation. The intersectionality perspective from Crenshaw (1991) also emphasizes that experiences of violence are influenced by layered identities such as class, age, and social status, as seen in the vulnerability of certain groups in the city of Bandung. Thus, policies to prevent violence against women need to consider power relations, institutional dynamics, and variations in vulnerability at the community level to be more effective and inclusive.

## **IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-evaluative design to analyze the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program by the Bandung City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A). The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to understand social phenomena in depth from the perspective of actors, institutional processes, and policy dynamics in the local context (Creswell, 2014). The descriptive-evaluative nature is used to describe the policy implementation process while assessing the level of gender responsiveness based on the Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) framework and David Easton's policy system model.

The research was conducted in Bandung City, a location with a high level of violence against women and a history of implementing various women's protection programs. The research informants consisted of officials and technical implementers at the Bandung City Regional Disaster Management Agency (DP3A), as well as relevant service personnel, such as assistants at the Center for Women and Children Protection (P2TP2A). Informants were selected purposively because they were considered to have direct knowledge of program implementation and its institutional barriers (Patton, 2015). Primary data were obtained through semi-structured interviews to explore the implementation process, cross-agency coordination, resources, service mechanisms, and data utilization in the evaluation process. Secondary data were obtained through a review of official documents such as the DP3A Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), annual reports on violence cases, service data, Regional Regulations, and publications from national and international institutions related to gender policy. The use of policy documents was intended to understand the normative framework and the gaps between policy design and field practice.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Policy Inputs: Environmental Pressures, Regulatory Mandates, and Demands for Women's Protection**

Within David Easton's policy systems framework, public policy is formed in response to environmental pressures and societal demands. In Bandung City, policy input primarily stems from the growing need for women's protection due to the high incidence of gender-based violence, as well as regulatory mandates requiring the government to provide gender-responsive services. Fluctuating and increasing cases of violence in high-risk areas signal that existing protection structures are ineffective, requiring the government to strengthen institutions, service capacity, and prevention programs. This pressure is reinforced by international frameworks such as SDGs 5 and the national mandate through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming, which requires the integration of a gender perspective into regional planning and budgeting. The DP3A Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) also emphasizes women's protection as a social development priority for Bandung City.

In addition to regulatory pressure, demands from civil society and victim advocacy organizations also reinforce the urgency of this issue. The increasing number of reports of violence from sub-districts, schools, and communities demonstrates that access to services is becoming more recognized, but also indicates a growing need for protection that is not yet commensurate with the capacity to handle it. This situation places the women's protection system under intense pressure and aligns with Easton's assumption that policies are not simply designed to meet administrative targets, but also to maintain social stability threatened by the rise of gender-based violence. Thus, the policy input entering the DP3A represents a combination of social pressure, regulatory pressure, and community demands that push the government to formulate responsive and preventative programs, although their effectiveness will be largely determined by the implementation process.

### **Implementation Process (Black Box): Bureaucratic and Program Dynamics**

#### **A. Institutional Structure and Role of Actors**

The implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City is carried out through the DP3A as the policy implementer and the UPTD PPA as the technical service implementer. The DP3A plays a role in program development, planning, cross-sector coordination, and budget provision, while the UPTD PPA handles psychological, legal, and referral assistance. PPA cadres in the sub-districts serve as early detection and reporting hubs, particularly in high-risk areas. Although this structure is complete, implementation in the field is hampered by the limited number of counselors, approximately 12 for hundreds of cases per year, creating a bottleneck in handling, particularly in emergency or recurring cases. Furthermore, sub-district cadres often carry out heavy tasks without adequate training and logistical support, causing service quality to depend on individual capabilities and creating disparities between regions.

#### **B. Cross-Sector Coordination**

Coordination with community health centers, police, schools, and community organizations is crucial because addressing violence requires a multi-actor response. While a coordination network has been established, in practice, coordination remains reactive and

not institutionalized through joint standard operating procedures (SOPs), regular meetings, or an integrated reporting system. Consequently, referral processes are often slow and dependent on personal relationships between officers, leaving victims moving from one institution to another without adequate support. This lack of coordination directly impacts the effectiveness of treatment, particularly in cases requiring simultaneous health services and legal proceedings, as delays can create administrative obstacles or lead to loss of access to crucial medical evidence.

### **C. Implementation Resource Limitations**

Human and financial resource limitations are major factors hampering implementation. In addition to a lack of counselors, the Gender Responsive Budget allocation has not been able to support equitable program implementation. Consequently, education, cadre training, and counseling are only optimal in some areas, while high-risk sub-districts do not receive comparable intervention. Supporting resources such as data systems, support logistics, and reporting infrastructure are also limited. The Senandung Perdana application has potential, but its utilization is hampered by community digital literacy, follow-up capacity, and a lack of integration between institutions. This situation results in suboptimal technological and operational resources, resulting in implementation outputs that do not match community needs and directly impact policy outcomes..

### **Policy Outputs: Programs, Services, and Implementation Activities**

Policy outputs represent concrete manifestations of how local governments translate policies into action. In the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City, outputs included not only educational activities but also service provision, reporting mechanisms, and family empowerment programs. While various interventions have been implemented, their effectiveness depends on the capacity of implementers and the program's consistency in reaching high-risk groups. As part of the policy output, the DP3A also provides direct services for victim handling and support. Through the UPTD PPA, victims gain access to psychological support, legal assistance, mediation, and referrals to health and justice services. The presence of these services is crucial, especially for victims requiring integrated care.

In addition to direct services, the Bandung City government has developed a digital reporting mechanism through the Senandung Perdana app. This app makes it easier for the public to report cases of violence and monitor follow-up. Within the concept of evidence-based policy, utilizing reporting technology is a step forward. However, the app's effectiveness depends heavily on two factors: community digital literacy and the speed of response from the Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD). When counselor capacity is limited, the app doesn't necessarily improve service quality, and reports can pile up without prompt follow-up.

Overall, the DP3A policy outputs demonstrate the Bandung City government's commitment to providing various forms of protection and violence prevention services. However, these outputs are not fully consistent with the goal of structural prevention. Most activities still focus on general education and case management rather than changing gender relations that underlie violence. With limited human resources, gender-responsive budgets, and intersectoral coordination, the resulting outputs have not been able to close the gap in

services between regions and social groups. Ultimately, these outputs serve as a crucial basis for assessing policy outcomes, namely whether the program has truly impacted the reduction of violence and improved women's well-being, which will be discussed in the next section.

### **Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) Based Implementation**

An evaluation of the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City through the Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) framework shows that the policies implemented by the Regional Development Planning Agency (DP3A) are currently partially responsive, but not yet fully comprehensive. Although DP3A has demonstrated institutional commitment and provided a number of services, the full integration of a gender perspective into the entire policy process still faces various limitations. This is evident in the five main indicators of PUG that serve as benchmarks for assessing policy effectiveness. The first indicator is institutional. Formally, Bandung City has a PUG unit under DP3A that coordinates with other regional government agencies (OPD). This unit's function is to ensure that all regional policies consider aspects of gender equality. However, in practice, the PUG unit's position is not yet dominant enough in the planning and budgeting processes. Many ongoing programs remain administratively oriented without full integration of gender analysis in their formulation and implementation stages. Due to its less than strategic position, the PUG unit tends to operate as a procedural complement rather than a driver of change in public policy.

The second indicator is the availability and utilization of gender-disaggregated data. DP3A has collected disaggregated data on victims of violence based on age, education, marital status, relationship to the perpetrator, and location of the case. The availability of this data is crucial for evidence-based evaluation. However, its utilization remains limited; the data has not been fully utilized as a basis for regional risk-based program planning. This data, however, reveals very clear patterns of vulnerability. For example, certain sub-districts consistently record higher case numbers, or certain vulnerable groups are more frequently victimized. When data is not the primary reference for policymaking, programs tend to be generic and insensitive to contextual needs. The third indicator is gender-responsive budgeting (GRB). Although GRB has been included in regional planning documents, the allocation of GRB for violence prevention and response programs remains very limited. Budget limitations directly impact DP3A's capacity to expand program coverage, increase the number of counselors, or strengthen village-based services. The lack of ARGs hampers long-term prevention efforts, as it makes it difficult for the government to implement sustainable and planned interventions, especially in high-risk areas. Within the PUG framework, the lack of ARGs indicates that gender equality is not yet a budget priority, but rather merely a normative claim.

The fourth indicator is women's participation in program formulation and implementation. Women's participation has been more prevalent as participants in outreach programs, service recipients, or subjects in family programs. However, women have not been widely involved as actors in program design, providing input, or meaningfully influencing policy direction. This lack of participation creates a gap between policy design and the needs of women, the most impacted group. When women's perspectives are not part of the planning process, the resulting policies are potentially not fully aligned with their realities. The fifth indicator is equity in access and benefits. Normatively, the DP3A provides various prevention

programs and services, but access to these program benefits is uneven. High-risk sub-districts do not always receive greater intervention intensity. Counseling and mentoring services are also more easily accessible to women who live near service centers or have better digital skills, while women in remote areas or with limited digital literacy face greater obstacles. This gap indicates that spatial and social justice have not been fully achieved.

Based on these five indicators, it can be concluded that policy implementation in Bandung City has been moving toward gender responsiveness, but is still in its early stages. While gender perspective integration exists, it has not been firmly institutionalized, has not yet become the basis for formulating priorities, and has not yet succeeded in creating equitable access and equal services for women. Therefore, the practice of gender mainstreaming in Bandung City still needs to be advanced beyond merely fulfilling procedures to a substantive transformation that truly addresses the complexities of gender-based violence.

### **Critical Analysis: Feminist Governance and Intersectionality Perspective**

Although the Bandung City Government's Regional Development Planning Agency (DP3A) has developed various programs and services to prevent and address violence against women, their effectiveness is inextricably linked to how the bureaucracy interprets, responds to, and manages gender issues. In this context, feminist governance and intersectionality approaches provide a crucial analytical lens that uncovers why policies that appear adequate on paper have yet to deliver substantive impact on the ground. From a feminist governance perspective, as argued by Joan Acker, bureaucracy is not a neutral institution; it is a structure formed and operates within the context of norms, social practices, and hierarchical patterns historically constructed through masculine power relations. This is evident in the implementation of women's protection policies in Bandung. Although service structures have been expanded to the sub-district level, work patterns within the DP3A and UPTD PPA still tend to operate top-down, with limited space for women's participation in policy development. Women are often represented as program objects, through outreach, family counseling, or as victims in mentoring, but are not positioned as subjects actively involved in program design or decision-making. Consequently, even though policies appear inclusive, their implementation remains influenced by bureaucratic structures that maintain patterns of unequal representation.

One manifestation of this institutional bias can be seen in the distribution of the counseling workload. Handling of gender-based violence cases is almost entirely managed by female counselors, while structural support, such as case management and cross-sector coordination, is often inadequately resourced. This situation suggests that care work, socially assigned to women and reproduced within bureaucratic structures, results in work most associated with emotional risks and social burdens not receiving adequate structural support. This pattern demonstrates how gender norms operate within institutions and influence the quality of implementation. Meanwhile, an intersectionality perspective demonstrates that gender-based violence is not experienced homogeneously by women. Data shows that vulnerable groups such as housewives, low-income women, young women, and divorced women face more severe risk patterns. However, most programs implemented by DP3A are designed with a general approach, thus not specifically targeting these high-risk groups. When policies use a "one-size-fits-all" approach, the specific needs of vulnerable groups are

overlooked. For example, women with limited internet access or unfamiliarity with digital applications cannot optimally utilize the Senandung Perdana application as a rapid reporting tool. Similarly, women in remote areas or high-risk sub-districts do not always have access to family education programs because program distribution depends on local capacity and limited budget allocations.

Intersectionality also demonstrates that other social factors such as education, class, marital status, and economic conditions interact with gender and exacerbate vulnerability. Highly educated women remain victims in significant numbers, highlighting that violence is not solely related to knowledge or literacy levels, but also to power relations and deeply personal dynamics within families. However, policy programs have not yet addressed these conditions, resulting in interventions limited to general education rather than addressing more complex social dynamics such as social isolation, economic dependency, or psychological violence that emerges within partner relationships. This critical analysis demonstrates that implementation barriers lie beyond technical issues such as limited resources or suboptimal coordination, but also stem from the way bureaucracies understand and construct gender-based violence. When bureaucratic structures are unable to overcome their own internal biases, and when policies fail to account for the diversity of women's experiences, the resulting prevention and protection programs tend to be administrative in nature and fail to address the structural roots of violence.

Thus, the integration of feminist governance and intersectionality in this analysis emphasizes that policy success is not solely measured by the existence of programs or the level of service activity, but by the extent to which policies address the gender inequality that leads to violence. Reaching this point requires fundamental changes in how government institutions design programs, allocate resources, and build mechanisms for more meaningful women's participation.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program by the Bandung City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A) by assessing the level of gender responsiveness in the policy process and its implementation. The analysis shows that the Bandung City Government's normative commitment, supported by the mandate of SDGs 5 and Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG), has not been fully proportional to the effectiveness of implementation on the ground.

Using David Easton's policy systems framework, policy inputs, such as demands for protection from the high fluctuation of violence cases (reaching 417 cases in 2024) and regulatory support, have resulted in outputs in the form of support services and educational programs, including the Senandung Perdana digital reporting application. However, the implementation process (black box) has experienced policy transmission failure due to institutional and resource constraints:

1. **Human and Financial Resource Limitations:** There is a gap between service workload and implementation capacity, marked by a shortage of active counselors (only around 12) to handle hundreds of case reports annually. This situation is exacerbated by inadequate

allocation of the Gender Responsive Budget (ARG), which hinders the equitable expansion of prevention programs, particularly in high-risk areas like Kiaracondong and Batununggal.

2. **Uninstitutionalized Cross-Sector Coordination:** Although a coordination network with the police, community health centers, and schools has been established, the coordination pattern tends to be reactive and incidental, rather than systematic. This weakness slows down the referral process, thus reducing the quality of integrated care, which is crucial for gender-based services.
3. **Substantive Gender Gap:** Policy implementation remains at a partially responsive stage. This is demonstrated by the suboptimal use of gender-disaggregated data as a basis for regional risk-based planning, as well as the position of Gender Units, which tends to be procedural and not yet strategic in regional budgeting.

Analytical, the feminist governance approach highlights that the DP3A bureaucracy, despite its mandate to promote equality, still reproduces masculine biases, evident in the burden of care work dominated by female counselors without adequate structural support, and women's participation, which is predominantly seen as objects, rather than subjects, in program design. Furthermore, an intersectionality perspective demonstrates that generic policies (one-size-fits-all) fail to address the needs of vulnerable groups with multiple vulnerabilities (e.g., housewives or low-income groups).

Thus, the implementation of the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City still faces substantial challenges in transforming policies from the formulation level to practices that are truly equitable and effective in addressing the structural roots of gender-based violence.

### **Policy Recommendations**

Untuk mengatasi kesenjangan antara formulasi dan implementasi serta meningkatkan responsivitas gender dalam Program Pencegahan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan, Pemerintah Kota Bandung direkomendasikan untuk mengambil langkah-langkah strategis berikut:

- 1. Strengthening Gender Responsive Budgeting (ARG) and Utilizing Risk-Based Data**
  - a. Substantively increase the allocation of ARG for DP3A to support the increase in the number of counselors and strengthening the logistics of mentoring.
  - b. Utilizing the collected gender-disaggregated data as the primary basis for program planning, ensuring that the intensity of preventive interventions is increased proportionally in areas with high case prevalence.
- 2. Institutionalization of Coordination Mechanisms and Integrated Services**
  - a. Establish joint SOPs across sectors (DP3A, UPTD PPA, Police, Community Health Centers) to ensure case handling runs smoothly, quickly, and without sporadic.
  - b. Developing the capacity of PPA cadres in sub-districts through ongoing training and adequate logistical support for early detection and reporting, particularly to address access barriers faced by groups with low digital literacy.
- 3. Intersectionality-Based Program Design and Substantive Participation:**
  - a. Formulate specifically targeted prevention programs (e.g., economic assistance programs for low-income women or groups experiencing social isolation) to address

multiple vulnerabilities.

- b. Ensure women are involved as policymakers, not simply as objects of socialization, to create program designs that align with the realities and needs of those most impacted.

With implementation focused on structural transformation, not just administrative fulfillment, the Violence Against Women Prevention Program in Bandung City is expected to be able to achieve SDGs 5 comprehensively at the local government level.

## REFERENCES

- Acker, J. (1990). Hierarchies, jobs, bodies: A theory of gendered organizations. *Gender & Society*, 4(2), 139–158. <https://doi.org/10.1177/089124390004002002>
- Bappenas. (2019). *Panduan perencanaan dan penganggaran responsif gender* (Edisi Keempat). Kementerian PPN/Bappenas. <https://www.bappenas.go.id>
- Bennis, W., & Mische, M. (1995). *The 21st century organization, reinventing through reengineering*. Golden Books Center.
- Crenshaw, K. W. (1991). Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241–1299. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1229039>
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). Sage. Retrieved from <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/research-design/book255675>
- Easton, D. (1965). *A systems analysis of political life*. Wiley.
- Hitchcock, S., Carr, L., & Hall, W. (1996). A survey of STM online journals, 1990-1995: The calm before the storm. *Electronic Journal of Sociology*. Retrieved from <http://journal.es.soton.ac.uk/survey.html>
- Kansil, C. L. (2002). Orientasi baru penyelenggaraan pendidikan program profesional dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dunia industri. *Transpor*, XX(4), 57–58.
- Kumaidi. (1998). Pengukuran bekal awal belajar dan pengembangan tesnya. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(4). Retrieved from <http://www.malang.ac.id>
- Lorber, J. (1994). *Paradoxes of gender*. Yale University Press. Retrieved from <https://yalebooks.yale.edu/book/9780300057011/paradoxes-of-gender/>
- Patton, M. Q. (2015). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods: Integrating theory and practice* (4th ed.). Sage. Retrieved from <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/qualitative-research-evaluation-methods/book232962>
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. (2000). *Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Retrieved from <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id>
- Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. (1978). *Pedoman penulisan laporan penelitian*. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- UN Women. (2023). *Gender-responsive public policy guidelines*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/guidance-on-gender-responsive-public-policy>
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. (1990). PT. Armas Duta Jaya.

United Nations General Assembly. (1993). *Declaration on the elimination of violence against women*. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-violence-against-women>

World Health Organization. (2021). *Violence against women: Global status report*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240022256>